between coxae; II with broad transverse anterior sulcus; III, IV and V without distinctive features; VI transversely oval, distal margin sinuate. Genitalia bilaterally symmetrical (fig. 3), 0.42 mm. long, 0.18 mm. wide.

The holotype is the only known example of this species and is in the Field Museum of Natural History. It was collected in Tucuman, Argentina, May 17, 1953, C 10, by P. Wygodzinsky.

LITERATURE CITED

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SCIENTIFIC NOTE

Notes on Cerambycidae: Description of the Female of Malobidion brunneum Schaeffer.—Since the original description of Malobidion brunneum by Schaeffer (1908, Bull. Brooklyn Insts. Arts. Sci., 1:337) the species has been known only from the male. The genus was placed into the tribe Hesperophanini by Linsley (1962, Univ. Calif. Publs. Entomol., 20:51) with the female still unknown. Subsequently, Chemsak and Linsley (1962, Jour. Kansas Entomol. Soc., 36:207) described females of two new Mexican species of Malobidion.

During the past three years I have been fortunate to collect a large series of M. brunneum in southern Arizona which included a number of females. From a total of 85 specimens, taken at a 160 watt mercury vapor lamp, 13 were females. The description follows: Antennae 12-segmented, extending two segments beyond clytra, scape about as long as fourth segment, third about $\frac{1}{4}$ longer than fourth, fifth longest, remaining segments slightly decreasing in length to apex, twelfth segment about $\frac{2}{3}$ as long as eleventh. Abdomcn with fifth sternite truncate at apex. Length, 9.5–14 mm.

The males of *Malobidion* all possess 12-segmented antennae while only the female of *brunneum* shares this character. The female antennae of the other two known species are 11-segmented.—DAVID G. MARQUA, Los Angeles County Nature Centers, 1000 N. Durfee Ave., S. El Monte, California 91733.